

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *SALINAMEXUS* FROM WESTERN NORTH AMERICA (COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE)¹

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The three known species of *Salinamexus* Moore & Legner are intertidal insects from the shores of the northeastern Pacific Ocean. The first species was recently discovered in the Gulf of California (Moore & Legner 1977). One of the present species is also from the Gulf of California and the other from the coast of Washington. These three species may be easily distinguished among themselves by the following key:

Key to the species of *Salinamexus*

1. Tenth antennal segment longer than wide *browni* Moore & Legner
Tenth antennal segment not longer than wide 2
2. Eyes shorter than tempora *giulianii*, new species.
Eyes about as long as tempora *densus*, new species.

Salinamexus giulianii, new species

Color largely piceous with the appendages and mouth parts dark ferrugineous.

Head quadrate, as wide as long. Surface rather coarsely and densely reticulate with fine sparse pubescence. Disc concave. Eyes not prominent, occupying about one-third of the side of the head. Apex arcuate, tempora almost straight to the rounded basal angles, base broadly emarginate. Antennae longer than head and pronotum, moderately incrassate; first and second segments each about twice as long as wide with second segment slightly smaller than first; third segment a little more than half as long as second; fourth segment shorter than third, about as long as wide; fifth through tenth segments progressively larger with the tenth about as long as wide; eleventh segment as wide as tenth, almost twice as long as wide, rather abruptly narrowed before the narrowly rounded apex.

Thorax. Pronotum quadrate; about as long as wide, a little narrower than head; widest near apical angles; apex gently arcuate, apical angles narrowly rounded, sides straight and converging to narrowly rounded basal angles, base about four-fifths as wide as apex, slightly emarginate; surface slightly concave; sculpture and pubescence as on head. Elytra conjointly wider than long, humeral angles broadly rounded, sides nearly straight, slightly diverging to acute outer apical angles, apex straight to the narrowly rounded obtuse inner apical angles, sculpture and pubescence as on head and pronotum.

Abdomen parallel; fourth and fifth tergites longer than the preceding; sculpture similar to that of elytra but not as strong; pubescence fine and sparse.

Length 2.2 mm.

Holotype: male with aedeagus extruded, Washington, Callum County, two miles north of LaPush, 17 October, 1974, Derham Giuliani collector.

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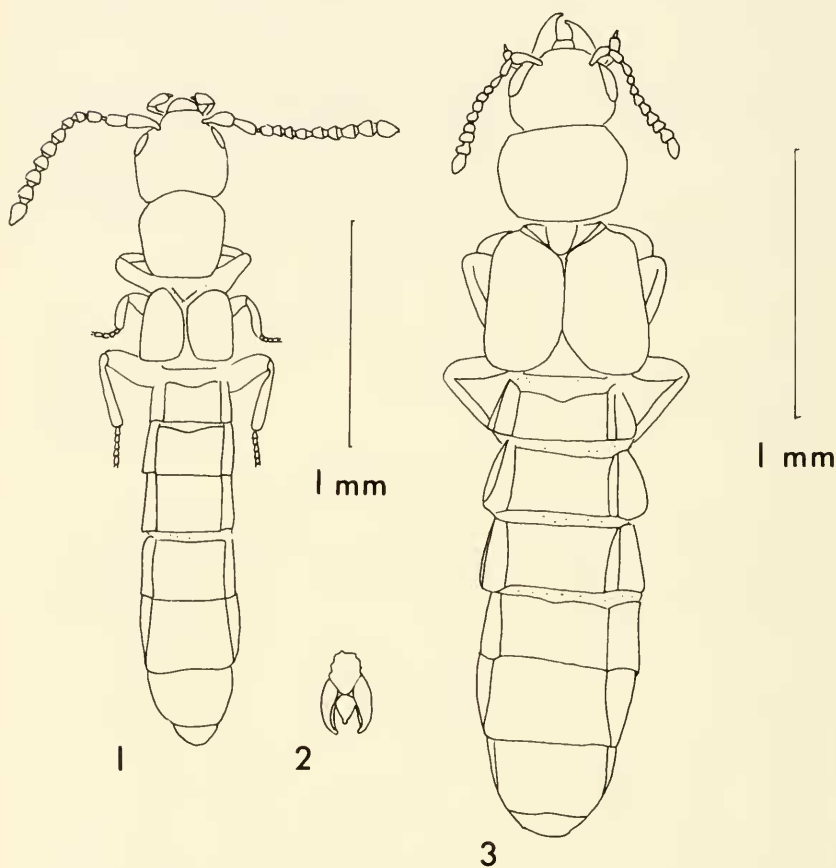


Fig. 1. Dorsal aspect of *Salinamexus giulianii*, new species.

Fig. 2. Aedeagus of *Salinamexus giulianii*, new species.

Fig. 3. Dorsal aspect of *Salinamexus densus*, new species.

Paratypes: three males with aedeagus extruded and sixteen of undetermined sex with the same data as the holotype. External sexual differences have not been observed. There is no noticeable variation in color or size. According to Mr. Giuliani the specimens were very numerous and were very actively running about on a rock surface a few inches above the water during a high tide, in the sun. The rock was a large outcrop rising out of the sand.

Disposition of types. The holotype will be deposited on permanent loan at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. The paratypes are at present in the collection of the University of California at Riverside.

Notes. This species is easily distinguished from *S. browni* Moore and Legner by its shorter antennae, the penultimate segments of which are not longer than wide and by its shorter elytra. It is known from *S. densus* by the shorter elytra and smaller eyes. It is named for its collector, Derham Giuliani.

Salinamexus densus, new species

Color largely piceous with the appendages and mouthparts dark ferrugineous.

Head ovoid, about one-fourth wider than long, surface evenly convex. Eyes not prominent, occupying a little more than half the side of head. Tempora evenly rounded. Surface very densely finely reticulate. Pubescence fine and sparse. Antennae moderately incrassate; shorter than the head and pronotum; first segment about twice as long as wide; second about two-thirds as long as first and a little narrower; third a little shorter and narrower than second; fourth half as long as second, about as wide as long; fifth through tenth hardly increasing in length but progressively wider until tenth is distinctly transverse; eleventh twice as long as tenth, pointed at apex.

Thorax. Pronotum quadrate, almost one-half wider than long, apex straight, anterior angles narrowly rounded, sides arcuate anteriorly, thence slightly sinuate to the very narrowly rounded obtuse basal angles, base broadly arcuate. Sculpture and pubescence as on head. Elytra conjointly one-sixth longer than wide, about twice as long as pronotum, humeral angles broadly rounded, sides slightly arcuate and diverging to the narrowly rounded outer apical angles, apex gently arcuate into the very broadly rounded inner apical angles. Sculpture and pubescence as on foreparts.

Abdomen slightly widened to fifth segment which is longer than the preceding four. Surface shining and finely reticulate. Pubescence very sparse and fine.

Length 3.0 mm.

Holotype: sex unknown, Mexico, Sonora, 15 miles southeast of Guaymas, 24 April, 1974, on beach, Derham Giuliani collector. According to Mr. Giuliani, "The location was at the north end of a rocky cliff where the beach begins running north. The tide was coming in so I could look only at the high tide level under rocks and dead fish that were on the sand or on smooth rock surfaces partly covered with sand. The staph, along with some histerids and dermestids had to be picked up in this way."

Notes. This species is easily known by its short antennae with the penultimate segment transverse, its large eyes and long elytra.

The mesosternal process is long and acute extending more than half the distance between the coxae. The middle tibiae are furnished with somewhat stouter setae than the front and posterior tibiae. The elytra are dehiscent. These three characters are not as in *S. browni* and *S. giulianii*. However, this species otherwise closely resembles the other two in most respects so it seems best to include it here rather than create a new genus for it.

LITERATURE CITED

Moore, Ian, and E.F. Legner. 1977. A report on some intertidal staphylinidae from Sonora, Mexico, with four new genera (Coleoptera). Pacific Insects 17: 459-471, 20 figs.